THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9298. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7. 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

Positively the Laſt Night,

For the Benefit of Miſs HURST, Mrs WHITE, and Mr ELLIOT, Painter,

On MONDAY Evening, April 9, will be preſented, a Tragedy, called,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo,	Mr STANTON.
Friar Lawrence,	Mr FOWLER.
Mercutio,	Mr WOODS.
Juliet,	Mrs TAPLIN.

End of Act III. the GRECIAN FABULIST,—by Mr JOHNSON.

Between the Play and Farce, a Pantomime, called,

Harlequin Foundling, or the Pigmy Revells.

Harlequin, Mr WHITE.

In which Character he will make his eſcape over Twelve Men's Heads. And the Part of the Clown by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN of this City, unconnected with, and being his firſt Appearance on any Stage.

With the Farce of

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 4th April 1781.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors on the 27th of March laſt, having ordered a Dividend of Profits of Three and a Half per centum on the Company's Capital Stock, for the Half year ending that day, the payment is, by the Court of Directors, appointed to be commenced on Tueſday next, the tenth inſtant.

THOMAS STEUART Secretary.

This Day is publiſhed,

A CATALOGUE

OF

CURIOUS, RARE, and USEFUL BOOKS, in moſt branches of literature, generally the beſt editions, and in fine order, many of them lately collected abroad, which will begin to be ſold, for ready money, on Monday next, at the prices marked in the Catalogue, being uncommonly low, by THOMAS PHILIPE Bookſeller in Prince's ſtreet, fronting the Regiſter Office, Edinburgh.—Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale, and commiſſions from the country faithfully executed.

To be ſold at ſame place, a ſmall Collection of CHOICE PRINTS, of the firſt impreſſions, by Vandyck, (among which are all his Etchings, proofs, and with the letters); Oſtade, Carracci, Guido, Wille, (the moſt ſuperb in Britain). Ploos van Omſtel's Imitations, exquiſitely fine. Alſo, CAPITAL DRAWINGS, by Parmeggians, Carracci, Guido, Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Claude, Lorrain, Lafage, and other great Maſters.

A. SMITH, upholſterer and Cabinet-maker, No. 8. Shakeſpeare's Square, Edinburgh, (late from Kelſo) begs leave to acquaint the Public, That he values and auctions Houſehold Furniture, and Goods of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He is alſo, from his long experience, well acquainted with the value of country utenſils, implements of huſbandry, cattle, &c.

His method of ſale, by printed catalogues, which is the beſt and moſt convenient both for his employer and the purchaſer, will, he humbly hopes, recommend him to a ſhare of the public favour.

The SALE of PRINTS, &c. now going on, will continue on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, and no longer, at a large room, firſt flair, ſouth eaſt corner of Bridge-ſtreet, ſecond door.

This collection conſiſts of Original Drawings, by Paul Sandby, &c. &c. with a variety of the beſt modern Prints by Woollet, Bartolozzi, &c. alſo, a few Paintings.——The whole, as in his former ſales, will be ſold off without reſerve, and entered at the pleaſure of the company. The particulars of each night's ſale to be ſeen at the auction-room on the reſpective days, from ten in the morning to four afternoon, where catalogues may be had *gratis*.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third ſhop below the head of the Fleſh-Market Cloſe,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can aſſure them, it ſhall be his ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at preſent a very large and good aſſortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and ſo moderate in prices, that he can venture to ſay, none has been offered to ſale for ſome time paſt more worthy the attention of the public; which are now ſelling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Beſt Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Fineſt ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very beſt ditto,	7 0	——— Brandy,	5 6
Hyſon,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.		Good proof Whiſky,	3 6
		Whiſky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the loweſt prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whiſky, and all other kinds of Britiſh Spirits, are ſold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the loweſt prices, and beſt qualities.

FOR SALE,

And, if agreeable, the Money may remain in the hands of the purchaſer,

The HOUSE and GROUNDS at VIEWFRITH,

NEAR RESTLERIG.

THE Houſe is genteel, ſubſtantial, and commodious; commands all round a delightful, varied, and extenſive proſpect: The apartments are large and elegant. The Office-houſes are convenient and well ſituated; the ground laid out in graſs, ſhrubbery, fruit and kitchen garden, and gravel-walks; the whole incloſed with a high ſtone-wall, ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kinds.

There is plenty of excellent water, which is conveyed into the houſe with leaden pipes.

For particulars enquire at the houſe, which may be ſeen Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from eleven to two o'clock.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND GRASS PARK,

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Tueſday the 10th April, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh.

A Genteel commodious HOUSE, with a Garden, and other conveniencies, pleaſantly ſituated upon part of the lands of St Leonards, within a mile of the town of Edinburgh, upon the eaſt ſide of the poſt road by Dalkeith, near the Gibbet Toll Bar. ALSO, the two GRASS FIELDS adjoining to the houſe, conſiſting of about 27 acres, completely incloſed, and well known to be among the beſt and earlieſt paſture grounds about Edinburgh. Likewiſe, the Superiority of two ſmall feus in the neighbourhood.

James Biſhop at the Toll Bar will ſhow the ſubjects. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of ſale; and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, any day before the day of roup.

Printed Cottons and Printed Muſlins.

JOHN NEALL and SON, at their Warehouſe, lower end of the City Guard, beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now ſelling off, at very reduced prices, THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF PRINTED COTTONS AND PRINTED MUSLINS, of the laſt year's patterns; and as they are now daily receiving to hand the NEW PATTERNS of this Spring, the Public may depend upon finding their aſſortment compleate and elegant.

Great choice of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, SCOTS and IRISH LINENS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIEUTENANCY in a new Regiment, or an ENSIGNCY in an old Regiment now in America.

Enquire at Mr John Buchan writer to the ſignet.

LIEUTENANCIES FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD on reaſonable terms, TWO LIEUTENANCIES,—one in the 77th regiment of foot, or Atholl Highlanders, and the other in one of the Independent Companies now raiſing in Ireland.

For particulars, apply to David Freer, at Mr Alexander Duncan's, writer to the ſignet.——Not to be repeated.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN DONELLAN, *Eſq; at Warwick, (on Friday laſt) for the Murder of Sir* Theodoſius Boughton, Bart.

AT a quarter before ſeven the priſoner was brought into Court, and the Judge arriving ſoon afterwards, Mr Donellan was placed at the bar in the uſual manner, and the Jury being impanneled and ſworn,

Mr *Howarth*, the leading counſel for the proſecution, proceeded to open the merits of this ſingular caſe, in a ſpeech which took up an hour and a quarter in delivering:—He ſet out with obſerving, that it was by no means his wiſh or intention to aggravate, by any deſcription of his, the circumſtances of the crime that was then to be ſubmitted to the determination of the Court, for ſuch was the nature of it, unluckily for the priſoner, who ſtood under the charge, that a bare and impartial narrative would be amply ſufficient for thoſe who had the conduct of the proſecution. Of all means, he ſaid, which ingenious miſchief had hitherto deviſed for the deſtruction of the human race, there were none ſo cruel nor ſo deſpicable as poiſon. Other means or inſtruments of death left poſſible traces of diſcovery, and implied ſome degree of openneſs in the perpetrator, but this precluded ſearch, and argued equal cowardice and villany. The danger of every crime was encreaſed in proportion to the encreaſe of difficulty in avoiding the effects, and when any means of proof could be found to eſtabliſh the guilt of poiſon in the conviction of impartial men, there was none that ſo loudly demanded the unmitigated exerciſe of rigid juſtice as it did. He had no doubt that he ſhould be able to prove to the ſatisfaction of the Jury, that the priſoner had been guilty of this blackeſt of all crimes, and after having ſtated the circumſtances on which he founded his own preſumption, he ſhould make himſelf confident of their concurrence, and hoped that if that ſhould be the caſe, they would, by an open and juſt verdict, conſign him to the fate his crime ſo ſtrongly called for. Mr Howarth now entered into a general narrative of the circumſtances attending the death of Sir Theodoſius Boughton, and of the conduct of the priſoner at the time of his death, as well as for ſome time previous and ſubſequent, but as theſe will be the beſt underſtood, and come alſo with more force and authenticity from the particular perſons who adduced them in evidence, we ſhall omit this recapitulation, and proceed to lay the facts before our readers as they aroſe in the courſe of the teſtimony that was given.

The firſt witneſs that was called for the proſecution was Mr *Powel*, an apothecary at Rugby.—The witneſs ſaid, that Rugby, the place where he lived, was within three miles of Lawford-hall, where the late Sir Theodoſius Boughton reſided at the time of his death. He was employed by the deceaſed to cure him of a venereal complaint which he had contracted immediately before his application to him; but it was very ſlight, and by no means a continuation of any old diſorder of that kind, as had been, he believed, often repreſented. He adminiſtered cooling phyſic to him for three weeks; after which, ſuppoſing that his patient was in no further need of medicine, he ſuſpended this application; but in a fortnight afterwards, on a trifling ſwelling ariſing in his groin, he again adminiſtered ſome draughts, which, however, were of the moſt gentle and innocent kind. They conſiſted of four doſes, and were compoſed, two of them of manna and ſalts only, the other of rhubarb and jallap, fifteen grains each. The laſt doſe which he ſent him was ſent on the 29th of Auguſt, the day before the death of Sir Theodoſius, by William Froſt, a ſervant to Lady Boughton. He alſo ſaw the deceaſed the ſame day, who was at that time in perfect health and ſpirits. The day following, being Wedneſday the 30th of Auguſt, he was ſent for by Lady Boughton to Lawford-Hall, by the ſaid William Froſt, who had come for the draught the preceding day. It was nine o'clock when he arrived there, and when he went into Sir Theodoſius's room, which he did immediately on his arrival, he found that he had been dead above an hour. Captain Donellan accompanied him into the room, but, though a medical man, aſked him no queſtions concerning the event which had taken place: but on being interrogated as to the nature of his death by the witneſs, Captain Donellan ſaid, that Sir Theodoſius had died in convulſions, and wiſhed to make him, the witneſs, believe, that the cauſe of it was cold, for that he was an imprudent young man, and took no care of himſelf. The body bore no appearance of diſtortion when he ſaw it, and the bottles which contained the draughts were not then in the room. The witneſs now produced two bottles in Court, exactly of the ſame colour, but differing very much in their ſmell and taſte, and in the effects of their ingredients; the one was compriſed of fifteen grains of rhubarb, and an equal quantity of jallap, with two drachms of nutmeg water, and ditto of ſimple liquid. The other had the ſame ingredients in it, but had alſo an infuſion of *laurel water*, a water diſtilled from the laurel leaf. The firſt of theſe, he ſaid, was perfectly innocent, the other the ſtrongeſt poiſon that could be adminiſtered.

The witneſs was croſs-examined by Mr Newnham, the leading counſel for the priſoner, and aſked, whether or no the draughts which he ſent to the deceaſed were not ſometimes attended with violent operation, and whether or no they did not ſometimes purge him extremely, and ſometimes make him ſick?

To each of theſe queſtions the witneſs replied in the negative, and ſaid he was ſure that neither of theſe effects were produced by his medicine; for though it might purge him, yet it certainly did it gently; and, as for creating ſickneſs, he did not believe that to be any quality of it at all.

Lady Boughton was next called.

Q. by the counſel. What age was your ſon, Theodoſius Boughton, at the time of his deceaſe?

A. He was twenty on the third of Auguſt, the month in which he died.

Q. What fortune would he have poſſeſſed, had he attained the period of his maturity?

A. Upwards of two thouſand pounds per annum.

Q. At his deceaſe, to whom was this fortune, or the major part of it, to devolve?

A. The greater part of it was to deſcend to his ſiſter, the wife of the priſoner at the bar.

Q. How long has Captain Donellan reſided at Lawford-Hall?

A. He came ſome time in the year 1778, and remained there from that time till the death of Sir Theodoſius.

Q. How long had Sir Theodoſius himſelf reſided at the ſame place?

A. He left ſchool in the year 1779, and has been with me ever ſince till his deceaſe.

Q. Have you ever had any converſation with the priſoner at the bar reſpecting the health of your ſon, ſome time previous to his deceaſe?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. What has been the purport of theſe converſations?

A. He has always deſcribed him as being in a very bad ſtate of health, and ſo much affected with a *particular diſorder*, that his life was in danger.

Q. Do you recollect any particular expreſſion of the priſoner's that you can mention to the Court?

A. Yes. Upon my propoſing to leave Lawford-Hall for ſome time, to make an excurſion to Bath, the priſoner, who had juſt before been deſcribing the ill health of my ſon, ſaid to me, *Do not leave Lawford-Hall, for you do not know what may happen.*

Q. Was any gentleman expected at Lawford-Hall to make a viſit to Sir Theodoſius?

A. Yes; a Mr Fonnereau, who was to have ſtaid a week, after which Sir Theodoſius intended to have accompanied him to Northamptonſhire, and to have ſtaid ſome time.

Q. When was Mr Fonnereau expected, or when did he arrive?

A. He came on Friday the 2d of September, which was three days after the deceaſe of Sir Theodoſius.

Q. Then Sir Theodoſius would have very ſoon left Lawford-Hall for a conſiderable time?

A. Certainly, if death had not prevented him.

Q. Where was the phyſic generally kept which Sir Theodoſius had been in the habit of taking?

A. It uſed to be locked up, but was afterwards ſhifted into Sir Theodoſius's outer room, where it was not locked, but ſtood upon a ſhelf.

Q. What was the reaſon of this change?

A. One day when Sir Theodoſius had forgot to take it, Capt. Donellan obſerved to him, that he had much better not lock his phyſic up, but keep it in ſome ſituation where it might be before his eyes, ſo that he might run no hazard of miſſing it; and from that time it was placed upon an open ſhelf.

Q. Where was Sir Theodoſius on the Tueſday, the day before his death?

A. I ſaw him in the afternoon. He went a fiſhing about ſix in the evening, and took the gardener and coachman with him.

Q. Did you ſee Captain Donellan for ſome time after dinner?

A. No: Mrs Donellan and I walked in the garden for upwards of an hour, and ſaw nothing of him; but about ſeven o'clock in the evening he came to us, and ſaid "he had been ſeeing Sir Theodoſius fiſh, "and had perſuaded him to return home, leſt he ſhould catch cold."

Q. When did you ſee Sir Theodoſius after that?

A. He came home about nine o'clock, and went to bed ſoon afterwards, having firſt requeſted me to lend him my ſervant to go a-fiſhing with him in the morning, and to come and give him his phyſic myſelf, for he liked beſt to receive it from me.

Q. Was he in good health and ſpirits at that time?

A. Perfectly ſo.

Q. When did you ſee him again?

A. The next morning at ſeven.

Q. How was he then?

A. In perfect health.

Q. What converſation took place between you?

A. We had ſome converſation about a net which he ſaid he intended to take with him a fiſhing. After which he aſked for his phyſic, and ſhewed me where the bottles ſtood. He firſt requeſted me, however, to get him a bit of cheeſe before he took it, which I accordingly did.—I then took down the bottles, and read the labels, which were, "purging draughts for Sir Theodoſius Boughton."—I then poured one of them into a tea-cup; but, as Sir Theodoſius obſerved I had not ſhaken it, he requeſted me to return it into the bottle and ſhake it. I did ſo, and gave it him to drink, which he did accordingly; ſaying, at the ſame time, that the taſte of it was extremely nauſeous. For my part, the ſmell of it ſuggeſted to me the idea of bitter almonds.

The two different bottles which had been produced in Court by Mr Powell, were now preſented to her Ladyſhip, and ſhe was aſked to inform the Court which of them reſembled in ſmell that which ſhe gave her ſon. Having ſmelt each, ſhe ſaid, "This is it which reſembles the ſmell of that I gave my ſon."—This bottle being preſented to the gentlemen of the faculty, proved to be that which had the decoction of laurel leaves infuſed in it.

The Counſel now reſumed his interrogations.

Q. What happened after Sir Theodoſius had taken this draught?

A. He obſerved, he did not think he ſhould be able to keep it on his ſtomach,—he ſtruggled very much—guggled in his ſtomach, and appeared in convulſions. In about ten minutes, however, he appeared more compoſed, and ſhe left him. In about five minutes ſhe returned again to his room, and, to her great aſtoniſhment, found him in a dreadful and alarming ſituation, with his eyes fixed upwards, his teeth clenched, his ſtomach heaving violently, and froth iſſuing from his mouth.

Q. What ſtep did you take in conſequence of theſe appearances?

A. I immediately diſpatched a meſſage to Mr Powell to obtain all the aſſiſtance I could get.

Q. How ſoon afterwards did you ſee the priſoner?

A. In about five minutes.

Q. What paſſed between you?

A. I informed him of the melancholy and unaccountable accident which had happened; and he ſaid, he would go into Sir Theodoſius's room along with me. We went together, and when we came there I told him it had all happened from what had been given him in the bottle, and that I believed the contents of that bottle would have been ſtrong enough to have poiſoned a dog. Upon my ſaying this, the priſoner aſked where the bottles were. She told him; upon which "he "ſeized one of them, and immediately poured ſome water into it, "rinced it, and then poured it into a baſon of dirty water."—I aſked him why he did this? and ſaid, it was very improper to touch the bottles, or any thing in the room, till the apothecary arrived, that he might ſee the true ſtate of every thing, and judge accordingly. He took no notice of what I ſaid, but ſnatched the other bottle alſo, and rinced it in a ſimilar manner. Upon my aſking him the reaſon of this conduct again, and urging it more ſtrongly, he replied, he only did it to taſte the contents, and afterwards put his finger to the bottle, and then to his mouth.

Q. Did he taſte the firſt bottle?—A. No.

Q. What happened immediately after this?

A. Two ſervants, Sarah Blundell and Catharine Amos, came into the room; upon which the priſoner ordered Sarah Blundell to take away the bottles and clean the room. I took the bottles out of her hand when ſhe was going to remove them, and bid her let them alone. The priſoner inſiſted however, that the room ſhould be cleaned; on which the bottles and other things were at laſt removed.

Q. How much time had intervened after Sir Theodoſius had been firſt ſeized with his diſorder, till the room was ordered to be cleaned by the priſoner?—A. I do not exactly know.

Q. Was Sir Theodoſius entirely dead when the operation was performing?—A. Not quite.

Q. What took place between you and the priſoner afterwards?

A. We met ſoon after in the parlour, where Mrs Donellan was alſo preſent—Capt. Donellan then obſerved to his wife, that Lady Boughton had been pleaſed to take notice of his waſhing the bottles, "and if it had not come into his head to have ſaid that he did it to taſte the contents, he did not know what he ſhould have done."

Q. What anſwer did you make to this?

A. I made no anſwer but turned away to the window, upon which he repeated it again.

Q. What happened afterwards?

A. The Captain having received no anſwer from me, ſent afterwards ring the bell twice himſelf. The coachman came in, upon which Capt. Donellan ſaid to him, "William, don't you remember any going out this morning through the iron-gate?" I have not been at the other ſide of the houſe to-day. Yes, Sir, ſays William, I do remember it.—Then, reſumed the Captain, you, William, are my evidence."

Q. Do you remember the priſoner's having received a letter from Sir William Wheeler, the guardian of your deceaſed ſon?

A. I do; as alſo Mr Donellan's anſwer, which I did not like, and deſired him not to ſend it, but he ſaid it was neceſſary, and muſt go.

Q. How much time intervened between the death and burial of your ſon?

A. He died on Wedneſday the 30th, and was buried the Wedneſday following.

Q. Were you preſent at any time with the priſoner before the Coroner and his jury?—If you were, relate to the court what happened.

A. I was preſent with Captain Donellan at an examination held by the coroner's inqueſt, and when I came to mention that circumſtance about the waſhing of the bottles, Captain Donellan bilked me by the ſleeve, and ſeemed to wiſh me not to mention it. When they returned home, the Captain ſaid to Mrs Donellan, that I had been forward in mentioning the circumſtance concerning the waſhing of the bottles, which I had no occaſion to do, for all that was neceſſary for me was to anſwer ſuch queſtions as were put to me, and no more.

Q. When the things were removing, Madam, from Sir Theodoſius's room, did you at that time take notice of any part of the priſoner's conduct?

A. Yes. He then ſaid, that my ſon had caught cold a filling, and taking hold of Sir Theodoſius's ſtockings, ſaid to the maid, "Here, take theſe away, they are wet in the feet." Upon which I took them myſelf, and examining the feet of them, found they were not wet, nor had the ſmalleſt appearance of having been ſo.

Q. Pray did you ever refuſe to eat at the table with Sir Theodoſius, or was it an eſtabliſhed rule in the family to avoid any thing which he had once touched?

A. I know of no ſuch rule; I conſtantly eat at the ſame table with him, though indeed Capt. Donellan recommended to me not to drink out of the ſame cup with my ſon, becauſe he ſaid he was affected with a venereal complaint.

Croſs-examined by Mr Newnham.

Q. Were you at Bath ſome time ago?

A. Yes, I went on the firſt of November 1778.

Q. Do you never recollect, about that time, to have made obſervations reſpecting the health of your ſon?

A. I frequently ſaid that his health ſeemed impaired, and that his fine complexion and ſpirits were quite gone; but this I aſcribed to the effects of that diſorder, with which, from the Captain's repreſentation, I ſuppoſed my ſon to have been afflicted.

Q. Do you recollect a quarrel your ſon had at Bath?—A. I do.

Q. Do you not alſo recollect another which he had afterwards at Tiverton?—A. Yes.

Q. Did not Captain Donellan interpoſe on both occaſions to prevent the conſequences?—A. I believe he did.

Q. Do you not know of another accident which happened to him at the church at Newbold, in which Captain Donellan alſo ſaved your ſon?—A. I do not recollect it.

Mr Howarth then put the following queſtions to the evidence:

Q. Pray Madam, How did Captain Donellan and your ſon, the late Sir Theodoſius Boughton, generally agree?

A. They were perpetually *begging* with each other.

Catherine Ames, was next called. She ſaid ſhe was maid to Lady Boughton. She was called into the room where Sir Theodoſius lay about five minutes before his death:—Sarah Blundell was with her. Sir Theodoſius never either ſtirred hand or foot after the firſt time. He frothed at the mouth, gurgled in his throat, and heaved violently in his ſtomach. She afterwards went about the houſe, and in about half an hour after ſaw the priſoner, who told, without being aſked any queſtions by her, that Sir Theodoſius had caught cold by being to long out a fiſhing the night before; and that it was very filly of him, after having been taking phyſic for ſome time. She was preſent when the body of the deceaſed was opened, and Captain Donellan then informed her, that the cauſe of Sir Theodoſius's death was, that a blood veſſel had been broke. A few days after this the priſoner brought her a ſtill to clean, and deſired that it might not be ſuffered to roſt. She had ſeen the priſoner work at this ſtill. He uſed to lock himſelf up in a room, which was called his room, though he did not ſleep in it, excepting only when Mrs Donellan was lying-in, and was known to be at this ſtill for hours together. It uſed to ſtand openly in the room when Mrs Donellan was in child-bed, becauſe the Captain ſlept in it himſelf, and could not very well lock it then.

The Reverend Mr *Newton* being ſworn, depoſed, that he ſaw the priſoner on the Saturday preceding the death of Sir Theodoſius Boughton: That the priſoner then told him, that Sir Theodoſius was in an exceeding bad ſtate of health; that he had not got rid of the diſorder which he brought from Eaton with him; that he made uſe of mercury, that he was at that time nothing elſe but mercury and corruption, and that he had a violent ſwelling in his groin, which they were then endeavouring to bring to a head; but he was ſo obſtinate, that though he was able to undergo a cure, they were very much afraid he would ſuffer it to get into his blood, which might be attended with bad conſequences. The evidence ſtated, that, upon hearing this deſcription, he obſerved to Captain Donellan, Why, if this be the caſe, I fancy his life is hardly worth two years purchaſe. Upon which the Captain replied, it was not worth one. He aſked the priſoner, what advice Sir Theodoſius had taken? The priſoner replied, that Powell had made it up, but that it was preſcribed by Mr Carr of Northamptonſhire, when Sir Theodoſius was at Mr Jones's. He himſelf, he ſaid, had helped Sir Theodoſius to a medical book, which he called the Family Phyſician. The witneſs being now aſked, how Sir Theodoſius looked under all this accumulation of diſorder? ſaid, that, ſo far as a man could judge from appearance, Sir Theodoſius ſeemed in very good health.

Mr *William Carr*, a ſurgeon of Northampton, was next called. He ſaid he attended Sir Theodoſius Boughton at Mr Jones's; that he was by no means in the ſtate in which the priſoner had deſcribed him to Mr Newton; that he had had a ſmall exceſcence or wart in the glands, but ſo very ſlight in its degree, that he could hardly be ſaid to have had any diſorder about him at all. The little he had was perfectly removed before he left him. All the phyſic he had adminiſtered was a gentle lotion.

Dr *Rotteray*, phyſician in Coventry, was next ſworn. He depoſed, that, on the 4th of September, he received an anonymous note, requeſting him and Dr Wilmot (by whom he took to be meant his neighbour Mr Wilmer) to attend at Lawford Hall to open the body of Sir Theodoſius Boughton. This note contained no motives which had induced the family to take this ſtep. Mr Wilmot and he went together the day afterwards. They ſaw the priſoner in the hall, who aſked them if they had ſeen Sir William Wheeler, whom he ſaid he expected to ſee there. He told them he had received a letter from Sir William, which he would ſhew them. He accordingly looked for it, and pulled the cover out of his pocket without the letter. He afterwards, however, ſhewed them a letter from Sir William, which was the ſecond letter that had been ſent by Sir William, and only mentioned the opening of the body indirectly, without entering into a deſcription of his reaſons for wiſhing that operation to be performed, which he had done in his firſt letter to Captain Donellan; ſo that they were left entirely in the dark as to the true motive for undertaking the buſineſs. After they had ſeen the body of Sir Theodoſius, which appeared to them in a ſtate of high putrefaction, they obſerved to Captain Donellan, that, if there was no reaſon for proceeding to this operation, but merely to give ſatisfaction to the family, they thought it would not be worth while to undertake ſo dangerous a buſineſs from ſuch a cauſe. Captain Donellan then told them, that it was for no other reaſon in the world but to ſatisfy the family that any wiſh was entertained to open the body, although at this time Captain Donellan had received a letter from Sir William Wheeler, explaining, that his motive for wiſhing the body to be opened was, to remove a ſuſpicion which had begun to ſpread in the world, that Sir Theodoſius had been poiſoned.

Dr Rotteray further depoſed, that he and Mr Wilmer went again on application to that purpoſe from Sir William Wheeler, on the 9th of September. This was three days after the body had been depoſited in the vault. They there met Mr Bucknell, Mr Powel, and Mr Snow, in the churchyard, to aſſiſt them in the operation. The body was taken out of the vault, and exhibited the following appearances:—It appeared diſtended, the face of a round figure, the lips ſwelled and retracted, and ſhewing the jaws; the teeth black, and the tongue protruded, with its apex turned towards the noſe. The blackneſs went downwards, and the body appeared in ſeveral parts ſpotted: The fat ſeemed to be in a diſſolving ſtate, and looked like water. In the cavity of the lower belly, the viſcera and ſtomach aſſumed the appearance of inflammation; not that he the witneſs believed it to be in fact an inflammation, but that they aſſumed only the ſame exterior aſpect which inflammations generally produce. The heart appeared in its natural ſtate; the lungs were red and black, and ſpotted on the back part; the blood was a deep red, or purple; the diaphragm was in the ſame ſtate, and ſo in general were the ſeveral parts of the body; the kidnies were tender, and the liver black and ſmall.—From all of which appearances, he was of opinion, that the deceaſed had died of poiſon. Being aſked, Whether or no he believed the draught adminiſtered by Lady Boughton to have contained that poiſon, he replied he did, and was clearly of opinion, that that draught had been the immediate cauſe of Sir Theodoſius's death. The two bottles filled, as are deſcribed above, were now preſented to the witneſs. He ſaid, the one was perfectly innocent, and the other highly obnoxious, as he knew it to contain laurel-water, which was the moſt fatal and expeditious of all poiſons. Being interrogated as to his knowledge of the effects of laurel-water, he ſaid he derived his knowledge from repeated experiments; of which he gave the following inſtances to the Court:—His firſt experiment, he ſaid, was upon a dog. He held it between his legs, and gave it two ounces: It died in leſs than a minute, without one convulſion, unleſs a tremulous motion of the under jaw might be called ſo.——He ſaid, he afterwards tried it upon an aged mare, to which he gave a pint and a half. She fell inſtantly, and continued in manifeſt convulſions for fifteen minutes, and then expired. She tried to riſe during this interval, but could not effect it, otherwiſe than by juſt raiſing her fore-feet like a dog, from which he inferred that the poiſon had deprived her of the power of her hind-legs. He repeated his experiment upon a horſe. He gave it two hornfuls, which might be about a pint and a half; the horſe fell immediately on having received the firſt hornful—he made an attempt, however, to get up—as he was riſing, he adminiſtered his ſecond hornful, which knocked the poor animal quite down, and in twenty-eight minutes afterwards expired. The effect of this poiſon, he ſaid, appears to be different from that of almoſt all others. It does not ſeem to impede the circulation, and ſo to produce death, but appears to drive the blood entirely from the centre to the exterior parts or extremities, and by that means leaves too little for conducting the important and vital parts of the animal machine. He was aſked, if he thought there was a ſufficient quantity of this poiſon in the phial that had been ſhewn him to kill a man.——He replied, there certainly was.

Croſs-examination by Mr Newnham.

The witneſs was aſked, If he had ever attended a diſſection of a body ſuppoſed to be poiſoned? He anſwered in the negative; but, at the ſame time, he thought himſelf authoriſed to argue from analogy, and the effects deſcribed to have taken place in Sir Theodoſius Boughton very much reſembled thoſe which he had perſonally ſeen about poiſoned animals.

Q. Had not the putrefaction increaſed very much from the 4th to the 9th, which was the interval that took place between the two different times of viewing the body?

A. It had increaſed, but not ſo much as might have been expected.

Q. Did you examine the bowels of the body?

A. No; they were too putrid, and he does not conceive that to have been neceſſary for confirming his opinion.

Q. Had he not been formerly of opinion, that arſenic was the cauſe of Sir Theodoſius Boughton's death?

A. He had, but had changed his ſentiments upon maturer conſideration and better information.

Q. Was it not equally probable that he might be miſtaken in this ſecond opinion as in the firſt?

A. Every man was liable to error; but he had always believed the body poiſoned and had only miſtaken the ſpecies of that poiſon. He was now, however, convinced, for there was ſome water in the ſtomach of the ſubject whom they diſſected, which he taſted, and, in pungency, ſmell, and other peculiarities, it exactly reſembled what he had ever ſince found to attend laurel water.

Q. Might not an apoplexy or an epilepſy be attended with the ſame appearance that were exhibited in the death and in the body of Sir Theodoſius Boſcheton?

A. In his opinion not, an apoplexy not producing ſuch violent heavings in the thorax; and in the other, which implied the annihilation of ſenſible motion, and a conſequent defect of reſpiration, he could not conſider frothing at the mouth as a characteriſtic ſymptom.

Queſtion by the Counſel for the Crown:—If the priſoner had given you any intimation that a ſuſpicion of poiſon had exiſted, would you or would you not have inſiſted upon opening the body?

A. I certainly, if I had heard of ſuch a ſuſpicion, would at all riſks have proceeded to a diſſection.

Mr *Bradford Wilmer*, ſurgeon in Coventry, corroborated the facts atteſted by Dr Rotteray, and alſo gave it as his decided opinion, that Sir Theodoſius Boughton had died of poiſon, and that the draught adminiſtered by Lady Boughton in the morning contained that poiſon.

Dr *Aſh*, phyſician in Birmingham, concurred in the ſame ſentiments as to the cauſe of the death of the deceaſed, and ſaid, that he knew of no medicine, properly ſo called, that could have been accompanied with the effects deſcribed in the caſe in queſtion, and poiſon therefore muſt have been the cauſe of them.

(To be continued.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 3.

St James's, April 3.

THE King has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Mr John M'Leith to the united churches and pariſhes of Kilarow and Kilchoman, in the preſbytery of Kintyre and ſhire of Argyle and Bute, vacant by the death of Mr John M'Millan.

Alſo to preſent the Reverend Mr John M'Conochie to the church and pariſh of Crauſurd, in the preſbytery and county of Lanark, vacant by the death of Mr John Kingan.

Conſtantinople, February 16. The plague ſhews itſelf from time to time in every part of this Reſidence, and its environs. It ſtill exiſts at Smyrna, Salonica, Adrianople, and in ſome of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

INTELLIGENCE *from* LLOYD's, *April* 3.

The Spy privateer, of Yarmouth, has ſent into that port the St Anna, Enreth, from Stokholm to Breſt, with pitch, tar, plank, and iron.

The Leveſpul privateer, of Waterford, is taken by a French privateer of 16 guns, who had captured ſeveral coalers off Kinſale.

The Francis, M'Iwes, from the fiſhery to Waterford, is put into Limerick in great diſtreſs.

The Aſſurance man of war, with her convoy from Corke, are arrived off Charlefiown Bar.

The Fortune, Fither, (a Dane) from Smyrna to London or Oſtend, is taken by the Speedwell privateer of Dublin, and brought into Falmouth.

The Admiral Rodney privateer, of Lancaſter, is taken by a French privateer.

The Adjutor, Peterſon, from Weymouth for Longſound, is put into Cowes with her foremaſt ſprung.

The Harmony, of 300 tuns, laden with cotton and ſilk (prize to the Maidſtone privateer of London), is arrived at Leghorn.

The Minte an Ciel, Largui, and Le Lenier, Marchand, from Bourdeanx for the Weſt Indies, were totally loſt in the Ratt near Breſt.

Letters from Corke of the 25th ult. make no mention of the ſailing of the fleet of victuallers.

The Annis, Humphries, from London, was loſt at St John's, Auguſtine; her cargo diſcharged, and ſome part of her materials ſaved.

From the London Papers, April 3.

LONDON.

Yeſterday General Clarke ſet off for Portſmouth, to embark for Canada, his Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint him Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

The expreſs from Ireland of this day brings advice of No. 2,500 being drawn a prize of 10,000l.

A treaty of marriage is ſaid to be on foot between Captain Rodney, ſon of Admiral Rodney, and Miſs Hanley, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr Alderman Hanley.

The claims to the hereditary Lord Chamberlainſhip are to be heard at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, on Monday the 7th of May next.

The claimants for the office of Lord High Chamberlain are the four following perſonages, viz. his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lady Willoughby, (ſiſter of the late Duke of Ancaſter) Lord Percy, and the Ducheſs of Athol.

Lord Mansfield has not left his chamber ſince his accident. He is better, but ſtill has a pain in his ſide, which continues to baffle the power of medicine at preſent to relieve it. It is not true, as mentioned in ſome of the papers, that he attended at his levee.

It was this day currently reported on 'Change, that the Breſt fleet left that harbour the 24th, and that our grand fleet, under Admiral Darby, was off Cape Clear in Ireland the 23d, ſo that they probably muſt meet.

Some ſay that the number of the Breſt fleet did not amount to more than ten ſail of the line, and that they were intended to convoy a large body of troops to America or the Weſt Indies.

Letters from the Weſt Indies mention, that the Britiſh fleet is much ſuperior there to that of the enemy; but for want of troops, the gallant Rodney is not likely to reduce any of the French iſlands of conſequence.

Capt Donnellan, having been many years a conſtant frequenter of all public places, and Maſter of the Ceremonies at the Pantheon and Brighthelmſtone, was almoſt univerſally known. Since his marriage in the country his laſt public appearance in London was as the friend of the Rev. Mr Bate, to whom he was ſecond in his duel with Captain Stoney.

It is the Lauro-Ceraſus, or Cherry-Laurel, the water of which is ſo deleterious, as to produce the fatal effects mentioned in Sir Theodoſious Boughton's caſe.

It is much to Mr John Hunter's honour, and therefore a circumſtance by no means to be paſſed over in ſilence, that he refuſed the fee offered him for his attendance at Warwick.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Admiral Darby, with an account of the tranſports from Cork having joined him off Cape Clear, (the eaſt end of Ireland,) on the 23d ult.

Particulars reſpecting the BEHAVIOUR *and* EXECUTION *of the unfortunate Captain* DONNELLAN, *arrived this Morning by Expreſs.*

IMMEDIATELY after the conviction of Capt. Donnellan, a divine, accompanied by a particular friend of the priſoner's, went to ſee him, and to all appearances he was perfectly reſigned to his unhappy fate. It was urged to him, that as the evidence had been ſo clear, a denial of the fact would be looked upon by the world as a mean prevarication, and would induce people to throw additional inſult upon his memory. To this obſervation he anſwered, he could not help any man's concluſions; he knew his own heart, and would, with his laſt breath, aſſert his innocence. Some few unguarded and unpremeditated expreſſions, aggravated by falſehoods of the moſt flagrant kind, which were ſworn at his trial, had induced a Jury to take his life; but time would do him juſtice, and prove him an injured man, ruined by thoſe who ought to have been his friends. Perceiving the Gentlemen in aſtoniſhment at this converſation, he added, that he ſhould dedicate to-morrow (Sunday) to the purpoſe of drawing up an anſwer to, and a refutation of the evidence, and ſhould leave it with a friend, that he had no doubt would comply with the laſt requeſt he ſhould make, that of ſeeing it correctly publiſhed. He was aſked, whether he had not a deſire to ſee his wife, and take a laſt farewel. To this he haſtily replied, I do beſeech you let me not hear again of this; if ſhe does not come, I ſhall die compoſed. On Sunday evening he depoſited his caſe with a Gentleman of Coventry, who aſſiſted him in his trial, with an earneſt requeſt that he would print and publiſh it. He then gave ſome directions relative to the adjuſtment of the fal operation which was to take place in the morning, and appeared remarkably chearful and compoſed. At ſeven o'clock next day he was carried to the place of execution, in a mourning coach, followed by a hearſe, and the Sheriff's officers in deep mourning; as he went on, he frequently put his head out of the coach, and earneſtly deſired the prayers of the people around him. On his arrival at the place of execution, he alighted from the coach, and aſcending a few ſteps of the ladder, prayed for a conſiderable time, and then joined in the uſual ſervice with the greateſt appearance of devotion; he then, in an audible tone of voice, addreſſed the ſpectators in the following terms: That as he was then going to appear before God, to whom all deceit was known, he ſolemnly declared, *that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to ſuffer!* that he had drawn up a vindication of himſelf, which he hoped the world would believe, for it was of more conſequence to him to ſpeak truth than falſehood, and had no doubt but time would reveal the many myſteries that had ariſen in his trial, and prove that he fell a ſacrifice to the malice and black deſigns of his———. After praying fervently ſome time, he let his handkerchief fall, a ſignal agreed on between him and the executioner, and was launched into eternity. After hanging the uſual time, the body was put into a black coffin, and conveyed to the Town hall to be diſſected.—He was dreſſed in a ſuit of deep mourning.

Captain Donnellan was remarkably at eaſe during the whole of his trial; and while the Jury withdrew, he turned to a gentleman he had formerly known, and aſked him what his opinion of the matter was, and what verdict he thought the Jury would return.

An exact Copy of a letter written by the unfortunate Captain Donnellan, on Saturday the 24th of March, to a friend of his, who now lives in St Martin's Lane.

Warwick Gaol, Saturday, March 24.

"DEAR ——,

"I expected you down here yeſterday, as you promiſed; but, not ſeeing you, I have been very uneaſy. Let nothing prevent you from ſetting off immediately, if this letter reaches you in London, and pray bring ——— with you. The people here are as violent as ever; their cruelty to me is not to be accounted for, as I never injured a ſingle perſon in the county ſince I firſt came into it. However, their malice will be of no avail. As ſoon as the trial is over, *I will open your eyes on the whole of the unhappy buſineſs*, and which will ſatisfy you on the particular matter you mentioned in your laſt. My beſt compliments wait on Mrs ———. *Let her know I expect to pay her my reſpects in St Martin's Lane on Sunday ſe'ennight.*

I am moſt aſſuredly yours,

JOHN DONNELLAN."

So propoſſeſſed was Captain Donellan he would be acquitted, that one day, while he was in confinement, he got intoxicated, and made the turn-keys and door-keepers in a like ſituation; and when the goaler remonſtrated with him on the impropriety of ſuch conduct, he turned on his heel, and told him, that however the conſequence of office might warrant ſuch liberties at that moment, yet he would make him ſeverely repent; for he doubted not being High Sheriff of the county, and would then turn him out of his place.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 3.

"This day, the Houſe of Commons proceeded to ballot for a ſelect Committee to try the Plymouth election petition, and the following are the thirteen Hon. Gentlemen nominated as a jury:

Francis Annesley,	Lord Charles Spencer,
Sir Richard Hotham,	Barne Barne,
John Shaw Stuart,	Wm. Charles Sloper,
Sir Robert Smith,	Hon. Fred. Robinſon,
Henry Banks,	Sir Edward Aſtley,
Thomas Kempe,	Lord Vife. Maitland.
Daniel Parker Coke,	

Nominees, { Filmer Honeywood, John Wilmot.

"The above is the laſt election petition to be heard before the receſs. Milborne Port ſtands adjourned till the 29th inſt. and the laſt liſt ſtands for hearing this day.

" Soon after the Plymouth Committee was ballotted for, Mr *Baker* desired that Mr Smith, deputy to Harry Harwood, Esq; messenger to the Court of Chancery, might be called to the bar, in order to give the House some information, touching the issuing of the writ for Honiton, and the delivery of it to the Sheriff of Devon, which Mr Baker had the preceding day complained of, as having been unnecessarily delayed.

" Mr Smith being brought to the bar, a great variety of questions were put to him by the SPEAKER, Mr *Baker*, Mr *Byng*, and Mr *Dunning*. The result of his replies was, that he had held his present office eleven years; that it was customary with him to deliver the writ, ordered to be issued from any borough, to some confidential person, or some solicitor of eminence; that in the present case, there were three applications for it, and he, on Wednesday morning last, delivered it to a very confidential person, a solicitor of great eminence; that the applications were then made, Mr Palmer first applied for it, Mr Albany Wallis next, and Mr Trowaid, of Gray's Inn, last of all; that he delivered it to Mr Trowaid, who promised to send it off for Exeter within an hour after he received it; that he, as was always customary, took a receipt for it, the purport of which was, that the subscriber acknowledged the having received the writ, and undertook to have it sent down to be delivered to the Sheriff with all *convenient* speed; that by *convenient* speed, he understood that travelling thirty miles a day fulfilled that idea, and that this construction of the words rested on the usage of the office, but in no specific act of Parliament: that Mr Trowaid had sent him the extract of a letter, which he (Mr Trowaid) received in the night of Monday, and which he produced and read to the House. The purport of it was, that the writ arrived at Honiton on Saturday, and was immediately sent off to the Sheriff, and it was expected the election would take place on Thursday.

" A great number of questions were put to Mr Smith by Mr *Byng*, in order to search out whether the writ had been impartially delivered to Mr Trowaid, or through the influence of some person in power. Mr Byng said, the reason of his putting such questions to the witness was, his having received a letter from Mr Palmer, in which he stated, that he applied for the writ; that he offered to take the messenger down to Exeter in a chaise and four, for the greatest dispatch; and that the cause why he could not obtain it was, that a higher authority than he could venture to guess at, had interfered, and ordered it to be delivered to Mr Trowaid.

" To almost all these questions the witness gave a decided negative; he confessed, however, that Mr Palmer had made the offer stated by the honourable member.

" At length, it appearing that the House could not proceed in the enquiry, without further preparation and further evidence, the *Speaker*, upon Mr Byng's suggestion, recommended it to the House to adjourn the matter for the present. The Speaker said this was not the first complaint of the kind that had reached his ears since he had been honoured with an election to that Chair. That the abuse of office in the particular alluded to, was scandalous, and ought to be remedied. It was in the highest degree absurd and shameful, in times like the present, to assert that travelling 30 miles a day with a writ was using all *convenient* speed. If the House, therefore, meant seriously to enquire into the cause of complaint, he advised them to go to the bottom of it, and apply an effectual remedy at once.

" Mr *Webb* stated a similar abuse respecting the delivery of the writ for Gloucester, which had been detained a full week from the Sheriff after it had been issued, in consequence of which delay, the city of Gloucester was kept all that time in a state of distraction and tumult, and the candidates put to a very great expence.

" Mr *Hussey* complained also of all the writs for Wiltshire having been detained four days longer than they ought to have been.

" Mr *Dunning* added a third compliant on the score of detaining the writ for Somersetshire, at Wells, unnecessarily and shamefully.

" At length the business was adjourned till after the Holidays.

" Lord *North*, after moving for a copy of the propositions made to Government by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, last year, gave notice, that he should, on Monday next, open to the House the manner in which he thought it advisable to proceed with the Company, under the present situation of their affairs; but, he said, he did not intend to take any one measure, nor propose taking any one till after the holidays. His Lordship also said, he should, on Monday next, offer some propositions for amending the tax on servants, and rendering it more productive.

" A motion was made, " That the Directors of the East India " Company be directed to lay before this House a certain letter, or pa- " per, communicated by Lord North to the Chairman Deputy of the " East-India Company, containing Lord North's ideas on the renewal " of the charter of the Company," which, upon the question being put, was ordered.

" A bill for taking off the duties on Foul Salt, used in making Marine Acid or Alkali, was presented to the House of Commons, and read a first time.

" The flax seed bill was read a third time, and passed.

" The paper duty bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

" An account of the remaining Exchequer bills was ordered to be laid before the House.

" The Deputy Clerk of the Crown attended the House, pursuant to order, and altered the return for shaftesbury, and the return for Ayrshire.

" The House is ordered to be put into a Committee, " To consider " of allowing, during the continuance of the present hostilities, the " importation of goods and commodities from any island, colony, or " plantation of the Crown of Portugal; and for allowing all sorts of " wool, sarsaparil'a, or Jesuits bark, to be imported into this king- " dom, or Ireland, in neutral vessels."

" It is said, that on Saturday an express set off to the Land's End with dispatches, to be forwarded as quick as possible to Commodore Johnstone, containing orders to him to abandon the expedition upon which he was going, and immediately to sail, with the force with him, for Madrais."

Admiralty-Office, April 7. 1781.

Vice-Admiral Milbanke, in a letter to Mr Stephens, from Plymouth, dated the 30th ult. sends one from Captain Carlyon, of the Lively sloop, of which the following is a copy.

" I have the honour to inform you, whilst I was cruizing with the Cruizer cutter, for the protection of the trade of his Majesty's subjects, in obedience to orders from Vice-Admiral Parker, of 14th instant, that yesterday morning, five leagues S. S. W. of Cape Cornwall, fell in with, and after a chace of six hours, took the Black Prince, French privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, of 12 four pounders, 15 swivels, and sixty-five men, commanded by William Ripner, (an American) who had been two days from St Maloes, and had only taken the Four Brothers, a brig from Yarmouth, bound to Dublin; which Lieutenant Hayne, of the Cruizer, by my direction, soon after retook."

COMMITTEE ON THE AYR-SHIRE ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from London, April 2.

" This day, the Committee on the Ayrshire election again met, and heard counsel on the vote of Mr Gordon of Culvennan, which they sustained. This gave Sir Adam Fergusson an evident majority. The Committee, therefore, declared him duly elected. In consequence of which, the Clerk was ordered to strike off the name of Major Montgomery, and insert that of Sir Adam Ferguson in place of it.

Extract of a letter from Stonehaven, April 4.

" About three o'clock this afternoon, a large snow took, in sight of this place, a brig supposed to be the Neptune of Aberdeen, Willox master. The snow hoisted French colours, and fired fifteen guns to bring the brig to."

The above vessels were seen in company off Aberdeen at 7 o'clock the same afternoon. This intelligence was received yesterday by the Lord Provost from the Provost of Aberdeen, in consequence of which his Lordship immediately sent notice to the Hon. Capt. Murray, commander of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, now lying in Leith Roads.

This day, the Lord Provost received a letter likewise from the Provost of Montrose, informing of a privateer being seen off that place, supposed to be the same mentioned in the two preceding articles, and begging some protection might be sent from Leith Roads, as there were several ships ready to sail, in order to join the Baltic convoy, but were afraid to venture out, while the enemy infested the coast. To relieve the merchants upon the coast of the anxiety occasioned from the above circumstances, we are happy to learn, that the Cleopatra, Camel, and Resolution cutter, sailed this forenoon in search of the enemy, and hope they will give a good account of them.

Sunday, a privateer appeared off Eyemouth, mounting 16 guns, brig rigged, with a white bottom. She has taken and ransomed several vessels. Though this privateer is brig rigged, she sometimes appears as a snow, with a square sail on her main yard.

Yesterday died here, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Elphinston.

Died 3d April, Mrs Helen Abercomby, widow of the late James Duff of Craigstown.

Thursday morning, at six o'clock, a gentleman arrived here express from Greenock, with an account that, on Wednesday the Tarleton letter of marque, Alexander Taylor master, belonging to Greenock, had brought into the roads of Greenock an American prize called the Tom Lee, from Baltimore in Maryland, loaded with 140 hogsheads of tobacco, bound for Nantz in France. She is a ship of about 300 tons burden, American built, with 12 guns, 10 six-pounders and 2 fours, 40 men, and a letter of marque: She was taken the 23d of March, after an engagement of two hours.

That gentleman also gives the following intelligence:—— That the Ocean, John Ewing master, arrived at Greenock on Wednesday morning, and brought accounts that Tarleton had met with a check; that he had afterwards (being reinforced) engaged the rebels twice, and defeated them. Further, that Lord Cornwallis had defeated the main army under General Green, and killed twelve hundred of his men; that North Carolina was subdued; and under the peace of his Majesty; and, that Major Craig had also been successful.

Yesterday forenoon, a child of about three years of age was run over by a loaded cart, at the Water Gate, foot of the Canongate, and killed on the spot. This melancholy accident, we are informed, was occasioned by the carter allowing the horses to go on by themselves, while he waited to pay the toll.

A correspondent at Sunderland, informs us that the ground for a camp between that place and Shields is already marked out by Lord Adam Gordon, and eleven hundred men are expected to be encamped there in a fortnight's time.

Extract of a letter from a sailor at Gutdover, to his friend in Queensferry, dated Jan. 20, 1781.

" Our fleet was taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, in lat. 37. 52. N. long. 16. 00. W. and carried into Cadiz, from whence we were carried to Port St Maries, and marched up the country to Gutdover, where we still remain without the least appearance of releasement. The usage that the prisoners receive here is very cruel. All that they were allowed was eleven quarts per day, which is equivalent in value to 3½d.; and they have reduced their pay to nine quarts, which, God knows, is too little to live upon. There are a great many of our men entered into the Spanish service, on account of the bad usage they have received; and I am afraid that if England do not exchange the prisoners soon, they will not have many to exchange here."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

AYR.—The Reverend Dr William Dalrymple, at Ayr; Messrs. John Ramsay, at Kirkmichael; John Shepherd, at Muirkirk; George Smith, at Galstown; and William Peebles, at Newtown, of Ayr, Ministers. And John Hamilton, Esq. of Bargenie; and William Wallace, Esq; Sheriff of Ayr, Ruling Elders.

GLASGOW.—The Reverend Messrs William Taylor, Glasgow; James Forlong, Rutherglen; Alexander Dunn, Calder; and John Telfer, Kilsyth; Ministers.——Messrs. Professor Anderson, and Convener Jamieson, Elders.

DUMBLAIN.—The Reverend Messrs D. Davidson, Knippen, William Osburn, Tillicoultry, Ministers; and Mr William Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, Elder.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE TOWN OF STIRLING,
Set by the MANAGERS on 2d April 1781.

	Avoirdupois. lib.	oz.	dr.		Sterling. s.	d.
Peck Loaf to weigh	17	6	0 to be sold the	Wheaten for	2	5
				Household for	1	9½
Half Peck Loaf to weigh	8	11	0 and to be sold	Wheaten for	1	2½
				Household for	0	10¼
Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8 and to be sold	Wheaten for	0	7½
				Household for	0	5½

			lib.	oz.	dr.
The Three-penny Loaf	Fine,	to weigh,	1	5	9
	Wheaten,		1	14	11
	Household,		2	4	13

And lesser bread in proportion.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 5. James's, Somerville, from Newcastle, with goods.
Ketty and Peggy, Skirving, from Rotterdam, with ditto.
Adriana, Crawford, from ditto, with ditto.
6. Robert, Strong, from Dysart, with salt.
Waddle, Bradly, from Hull, with goods.
Expedition, Adamson, from Hamburgh, with ditto.
7. Resolution, Pederson, from Easter-Ezer, with wood.
Five vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Ann and Mary, Charteris, for Yarmouth, with wheat.
George, Simpson, for Dunbar, with goods.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

April 4. Ocean, Ewing, from Charlestown, with tobacco.

SAILED,

April 2. Lively, Clark, for the Isle of Man, with coals.
3. Jenny, M'Pherson, for Belfast, with meal.

COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH, *7th April 1781.*

MR STEWART, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, proposes to begin two MATHEMATICAL COURSES, on Monday the 21st of May next.—In the one he will explain the Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, of Plane Trigonometry, and Practical Geometry:—In the other, the Elements of Algebra, of Conic Sections, and of Fluxions. As he is to meet with each class two hours every day, he expects to be able to finish his plan before the 10th of August.

Mr STEWART begs, that such Gentlemen as incline to attend either of those Classes, will take the trouble to send him their names before the 25th of this month.

FOUND

At or near Winchburgh, in West Lothian, on Monday last, the 2d instant,

A SILVER WATCH,

Maker's name THOMAS SHARPREY, London, No. 1635.

Whoever will bring on Watch to Alister Bruce wright, near the foot of Leith Walk, will receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterl g.

DESERTED from the South Fencible Regiment,

JOHN LITTLE, 5 feet 8½ inches high, 36 years of age, light brown complexion, round visage, grey eyes, sandy-coloured short hair; born in the parish of Kirk-Andrew, in the county of Cumberland, by trade a labourer. He deserted from Ayr 2d April 1781. N. B. He is remarkably slow of speech.

GEORGE LITTLE, 5 feet 7 inches high, 27 years of age; sandy hair, long visage, grey eyes, pale complexion; born in the parish of Newcastle, and county of Northumberland, by trade a mason. He deserted from Dumfries upon the 4th April inst. Had on his regimentals and side arms.

One Guinea reward, besides the King's bounty, will be paid for each of the above deserters, on securing them, and giving notice to any commanding officer in said regiment.

ROUPING of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Tuesday first, the 10th current, in the first storey of the President Stairs, entering from the Parliament Square.

Several sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as Kitchen Furniture, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Chimnies, &c. and many other particulars, mostly new, fashionable, and in the best order.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock precisely.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A Rouping of all sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, begins to be sold on Tuesday next, the 10th April, middle turnpike Meal Market, the first door of the stair.

Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Bed and Table Linen, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, Blankets, Carpets, Chimney and Sconce Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Kitchen Jack, Eight-day Clock, a Spinnet, and a Reflecting Telescope, &c.

N. B. At the same time, the Lodging to be LET.

A MEETING of the Creditors of THOMAS CLEGHORN farmer at Burnhead, or Westfield of Stenhouse, in the parish of Libberton, is to be held in the house of John Cockburn vintner at Bristo Port, Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, the 11th April current, at six o'clock afternoon precisely, where all concerned are desired to attend.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceased DANIEL CRAWFORD, late merchant in Greenock, are desired to call for payment of the second Dividend recovered out of the subjects of the defunct, from Mr Hugh Crawford writer in Greenock, who has orders from the trustees to pay the same.

Greenock, 2d April 1781.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceased HUGH JOHNSTON Mason in Edinburgh, are desired to meet in the house of John Gordon vintner, Anchor Close, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday next, the 10th April 1781, at four o'clock afternoon, in order to consider of the state of his affairs, and the payment of his debts.

INTIMATION

To the Creditors of JOHN PRINGLE of Crichton, and ROBERT RUTHERFORD of Fairnalie.

THE Creditors are desired, without delay, to lodge in the hands of Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or Hugh Bremner his clerk, their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, specifying the particular sums resting to them, the annuitents due, and the payments, if any made, that the Trustee may be enabled to draw up a correct state of the debts, and a scheme of division of the prices of the lands now sold, and of the other funds collected for their payment.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM AND JOHN MACFARLANES, Esqrs.

AS some of the non-acceding creditors are pursuing separate measures, and have led adjudications, the Trustees request a general meeting of the creditors, in the house of Charles Walker vintner Writer's Court, on Tuesday the 17th current, at one o'clock afternoon, that proper measures may be taken for the common behoof, when it is hoped they will attend by themselves or their doers.

Not to be repeated.

PEEBLES NEW FLY

SET out on Saturday the 7th of April 1781, and continues to set out every Tuesday and Saturday thereafter, at eight o'clock in the morning, from John Clough's stabler, foot of the Pleasance, and to stop at Howgate no longer than changing horses, and fresh horses to carry them to Peebles; from whence they set out from John Johnston's at the Cross of Peebles at two o'clock afternoon, and carried back to Howgate, where they get fresh horses to carry them to Edinburgh. The Fly to carry three passengers, and each passenger to be allowed one stone of luggage, and all above that to pay Fourpence per stone. Any passenger taken up upon the road to pay threepence per mile.

Tickets to be had for said Fly at the said John Clough's and John Johnston's, at Four Shillings each.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday, or sooner,

FURNISHED LODGINGS, consisting of a Dining-room, Parlour, three Bed-rooms, Closets, Kitchen, &c. at Rose-mount, a small villa pleasantly situated six miles east from Edinburgh, and near the town of Prestonpans, which has the advantage of a stage-coach going to Edinburgh every day.

Invalids, or such persons whose health require a well-aired wholesome situation, may be lodged to great advantage, the soil being very dry, and the air esteemed remarkably good, with the convenience of sea-bathing, if required. Those also whose friends will to board in the country, and live in retirement; free from noise, at a distance from any great town, might here find very suitable accommodation, and in all respects would be carefully attended to. Any whom the above Lodgings may suit will be informed of farther particulars at the house Rosemount.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET, and entered into at Whitsunday next,

THE Farm of KIPPILAW, in the shire of Roxburgh, consisting of 324 statute acres, all meadow and arable lands inclosed. Some of the inclosures have been in grass these seven years past. There is shell marle in abundance on the farm. It is well situated for markets, being two miles from St Boswell's Green, three from Melrose, five from Jedburgh, eight from Kelso, ten from Hawick, and two and a half from the turnpike-road leading to Edinburgh. The sit-house and onsted in good repair, and so convenient in the situation of the onsted that all the premisses may be overlooked by the farmer from it. For further particulars, apply to Mr James Potts at Jedburgh, Mr Thomas Potts, Kelso, Mr James Ramsay, New Street, Edinburgh. Of the arable land the proprietor will keep some of the inclosures in his own hands until wanted.

ALSO, to be LET, the Large Stock Farm of BOWDEN MUIR and HUNTLY WOOD, consisting of above 1000 acres, very conveniently situated, one to assist the other farm, being near each other; above forty new the farm house are inclosed, and more will be inclosed if the tenant chuses. For further particulars enquire as above.

Proposals will be received by applying to the proprietor, by letter post paid, to Mr David Ramsay Kerr, Portsmouth Dock Yard, Hants.

A NEW SHIP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at ELY, a NEW SHIP on the Stocks, burden about 115 tons carpenters measure, and will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

Apply to James Stone the builder, at Ely.

Not to be repeated.

Copy of the Letter ſent to the Right Honourable LORD GEORGE GORDON, *by the Eighty-five Societies in Glaſgow, upon his Lordſhip's honourable acquittal.*

MY LORD, *Glaſgow, Feb. 13th, 1781.*

IT is impoſſible to deſcribe with what heart-felt pleaſure the Eighty-five Societies received, on Friday the 9th current, by expreſs, the agreeable news of your Lordſhip's honourable deliverance. Our firſt tribute of gratitude is due to that adorable providence, which is the protector of injured innocence; and, we believe, there never was an occaſion upon which it has been more ſincerely paid. Gladneſs ſhewed itſelf in every countenance; mutual congratulations were echoed from every corner; and the full heart ſought eaſe to itſelf in imparting the joyful tidings to every friend: and they were received with a ſatisfaction, only to be equalled by the ſympathetic feelings of the perſon who communicated them.

As we only ſpeak the language of naked truth, and ſincere friendſhip, we ſhall ſay little of the public expreſſions of joy made in this city, Anderſtoun, Greenock, &c. &c. which, indeed, were greater than our expectations, upon ſo ſhort a notice. But becauſe we know it will give your Lordſhip pleaſure, we beg leave to obſerve, that our public rejoicings, in this place, were attended with the higheſt decorum, and we may venture to add, that no illuminations in this city were ever more cheerfully gone into, and conducted with ſo much ſobriety and regularity.

The public already know, my Lord, what the true friends to the Proteſtant Intereſt felt during your Lordſhip's long, ſevere, and diſagreeable confinement. We are perſuaded, however, that your own ſenſe of the importance of the honourable cauſe in which you had ſo laudably embarked yourſelf, has been an unſhaken ſource of conſolation to your Lordſhip, during both your confinement and trial.—You have had all along our beſt wiſhes, and moſt ſincere prayers; and we heſitate not to ſay, even in the face of infidelity itſelf, that they have been heard.

The Chriſtian religion, and a firm attachment to it, have frequently required of its ſincere profeſſors a reſiſtance unto blood.—We are quite ſenſible of your Lordſhip's intrepidity, and what has been your reſignation, even when threatened with the loſs of life itſelf.—Your attachment to the Proteſtant religion has been firm, conſtant, and unſhaken; not ſubject to that mutability which the wiſdom of this world often teacheth.

Your Lordſhip very well knows, that it is no ſmall ground of conſolation, to thoſe who are called to ſuffer for the cauſe of truth, or appear in its defence, that they may expect ſupernatural aid and aſſiſtance, and not to be afraid when called before rulers and judges on that account, for it ſhall be given them at that hour what they ſhall *do* and what they ſhall *ſay*. This was remarkably verified in the primitive ages of Chriſtianity, when the Apoſtles of our bleſſed Lord were falſely accuſed as *movers of ſedition*, and ſuch as *turned the world upſide down*. And who can reflect on your Lordſhip's unſhaken fortitude, preſence of mind, and compoſure of ſpirit, even when a pannel at the bar, but muſt be convinced, that a conſciouſneſs of innocence of the attrocious crime laid to your charge, and ſupernatural countenance afforded you, in ſupport of the beſt of cauſes, was your diſtinguiſhed privilege.

It is with peculiar pleaſure, my Lord, that we have now not only an opportunity of congratulating you, upon the moſt clear proof of your own innocence; but alſo of the honourable exculpation of the whole London Proteſtant Aſſociation: Of their innocence, indeed, we were convinced from the beginning; but it is now evinced with ſuch a degree of demonſtration, that no candid mind can refuſe its force. And we cannot forbear expreſſing our acknowledgments to the Sovereign Ruler over all, who has, in his great goodneſs, reſtrained every individual, ſo far as we yet learn, of that great body of people, from ſuch actions as might have been a diſgrace to the honourable cauſe they had eſpouſed, and ſubjected themſelves to the ſufferings of evil doers.

We have now, my Lord, only to add, that at a reſpectable meeting of your friends of the Proteſtant Intereſt here, on Monday evening laſt, who had met to congratulate one another on the agreeable intelligence of your Lordſhip's happy and honourable releaſe, it was unanimouſly reſolved to give your Lordſhip this preſent teſtimony of our gratitude and attachment.—The happineſs we enjoyed, when together, was ſuch as could only have been encreaſed by your Lordſhip's preſence.

May your Lordſhip long live the ſame diſtinguiſhed and unſhaken friend to the true Proteſtant Religion, and the privileges of your country; privileges, indeed, truly valuable, purchaſed by the blood and treaſure of our worthy anceſtors, and tranſmitted to us under the guardianſhip of laws, which experience has ſhown to be ſalutary.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Eighty-five Societies in Glaſgow, by,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(*Sic ſubſcribitur*) JOHN PATERSON, Præſes.

To the above letter his Lordſhip was pleaſed to make the following return.

SIR,

ON my arrival in town from Surry, on Monday laſt, I had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th of February, in the name of the Eighty-five Societies of Glaſgow; and I beg you will aſſure thoſe very reſpectable Societies, that their kind congratulations on my late deliverance, give me the greateſt happineſs.

The ſevere treatment which I have ſuffered in ſupport of the Proteſtant Petitioners, will, in a great degree, be recompenced by the continuance of the friendſhip and gratitude of the Societies for the Proteſtant Intereſt at Glaſgow; and they may depend on my moſt faithful exertions in their cauſe, as ſoon as I am reſtored to a ſituation in which I can ſerve them.

I unite with you moſt cordially, in praiſes and thankſgiving to the Almighty, for his gracious interpoſition in my favour; and I hope the future conduct of the Aſſociations will be ſuch as to recommend our cauſe to our countrymen at large, and ſecure the bleſſings of that God who has hitherto protected us *all*.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,

Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

(Signed) G. GORDON.

Welbeck Street, London, March 30. 1781.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE FARM of SPITTAL, lying in the pariſh of Pennycuick, and county of Edinburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Aitkin, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on.

Offers in writing for this farm may be addreſſed to Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the ſignet, betwixt and the 20th of April next, when the higheſt will be accepted, and the others concealed.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

THE OLD FIR WOODS AT HADDO HOUSE, 14 miles from Aberdeen, are to be diſpoſed of (excepting the Wood in the Deer Park.) Theſe woods are in general full grown, of a proper age, and good quality, fit for every country uſe, and a great part proper for being manufactured into planks and deals.—The woods are in a ſituation where there will be a great demand, as there is no other fir wood in that neighbourhood of the ſize and quality.—There is a river very near the wood, by which timber can ſometimes be floated to the ſea, and the land-carriage only about four miles to where the tide flows.—Liberty will be given for erecting ſaw-mills, &c. at proper places; and graſs-parks adjoining will be let for grazing horſes or cattle employed about the work.—Five years are propoſed to be allowed for cutting, manufacturing, and diſpoſing of the wood. The price agreed for, to be paid ſo much yearly. The firſt payment when the bargain is concluded, and the purchaſer to find undoubted ſecurity for the remainder of the price.

Propoſals will be received, after the firſt of June 1781, by the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo Houſe, or Ellon Caſtle, and by William Thom, Eſq; advocate in Aberdeen, or Mr George Taylor near Haddo Houſe, who will ſhow the woods, &c.

TO COVER this Seaſon, at Pinkie Inn, near Muſſelburgh, at TWO GUINEAS and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and ONE GUINEA and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and maſter of any weight. Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a ſnap mare, and is thought by judges to be one of the ſtrongeſt thorough-bred horſes in Britain.

BONNIEHAUGH PRINTFIELD,

Near EDINBURGH, 1781.

JAMES REID and COMPANY continue to print Linens and Cottons for Houſehold Furniture, Garments, &c. after the beſt manner.

Their Books, containing great variety of new and faſhionable patterns, to be ſeen, and cloths taken in for Printing, by the following perſons, viz.

Mr SAMUEL PATERSON, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Mr John Young, Graſs Market.
Mr Downie, Canongate-head.
Mrs Gordon, in Leith.
Mr Douglas, Muſſelburgh.
Mr Young, Kirkliſton.
Mr Marſhall, Borrowſtounneſs.
Mr Mochrie, in Bathgate.
Mr Wilſon, in Hamilton.
Mr John Robertſon, merchant Glaſgow.
Mr Patrick M'Kellar, merchant in Greenock.
Miſs Clark, in Kilmarnock.
Mr Murdoch, in Ayr.
Mr Robert Rea, Newburgh.
Mr Smith, in Stirling.
Mrs Wilſon, in Dunfermline.
Mr Alexander Skinner, Kettle.
Mr Reid, in Kinroſs.
Mr Brown, in Burntiſland.
Mr Kelty, in Auchtermuchty.
Mr Arnot, in St Andrews.
Mr Gib and Son, in Leſly.
Mr Sharp, in Inverneſs.
Mr Grant, in Haddo.
Mr Nimmo, Preſtonpans.

And at the Print-field; where attention will be given, and the cloths returned with diſpatch.

N. B. *Some exceeding neat patterns of Light Chintz are added this year.*

INGLIS GREEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near Redhall, two miles and a half weſt from Edinburgh,

1781.

HUGH MACWHIRTER will lay down cloth as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All plain Linen yard-wide and under not exceeding

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 warp, at	2 d. halfpenny	1700 and all above, at	6 d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	Diaper,	4 d.
1200,	3 d. halfpenny	Damask,	5 d.
1300,	4 d.	Lawns,	3 d.
1400,	4 d halfpenny	Cambrick,	4 d.
1500,	5 d.	Tweels and Satinets,	4 d.
1600,	5 d. halfpenny		

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH TAKEN IN FOR THIS FIELD BY

Miſs Jean Ballantyne manufacturer, head of Libberton's Wynd; Angus Macdonald merchant, Lawn Market; James Shaw merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate; James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate; Joſeph Archibald feedſman, Chapel Street; Robert Gibſon weaver, Pleaſance; John Young merchant, Graſs Market; George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh; Alexander Clark weaver, Broughton, Edinburgh;—Charles Cowan merchant, Leith; Robert Sommerville merchant, Ayr; John Allan merchant, Dumfries; Alexander Johnſton merchant, Cumnock; John Watt weaver, Water of Leith; John Moſman ſchoolmaſter, Linton; Alexander Tweedie merchant, Dalkeith; John Dick merchant, Bathgate; and at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given.

Thoſe who chuſe their Cloth only half-bleached will pleaſe mark *half white* on the end of their webs.—The whole of the Cloth will be wet bleached, if the contrary is not deſired.

†§† Mr MACWHIRTER takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his employers, for the encouragement he received from them laſt ſeaſon, the continuance of which he has the beſt reaſon to hope for, from the ſatisfaction they have expreſſed, in having had their Cloth well and expeditiouſly finiſhed. For accompliſhing of which, he has it now more in his power, by a large and conſtant ſupply of fine ſpring water lately conducted to the field.

COLLINGTON MILLS.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th April inſt. at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL and HAILL a TACK for 330 years yet to run, of the Mills called COLLINGTON BARLEY MILLS, Houſes, Kiln, Aqueducts, and others, lately built thereon by Campbell Halyburton, which are all new and in excellent order; together with the Haghland-braes, and others belonging thereto, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Water of Leith, a little below Collington Kirk, with good acceſs from Edinburgh and the adjacent country. There is a good well-finiſhed houſe, fit to accommodate a genteel family, at the Mills, beſides ſervants-houſes, ſtable, and other conveniencies.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh; and, as the ſubjects are to be peremptorily ſold, the upſet price will be at the pleaſure of the company when convened at the roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Tueſday the 22d of May next, between the hours of four and ſix o' clock afternoon,

Four Huſbandlands, and One-eighth Part of a Huſbandland, and Three Roods of Land, and haill pertinents thereof, lying within the town and territory of BLAINSLIE, and ſheriffdom of Roxburgh; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 1 s. 5 d. 3-12ths; and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be expoſed, after adding the value of the free teind, is 845 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths, being 25 years purchaſe.

The lands are holden of a ſubject-ſuperior, for a trifling feu-duty of 8 s. 5 d. 4-12ths, and not under leaſe.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progreſs, may be ſeen in the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of ſeſſion; and further information will be had by applying to William Moffat or James Gray writers in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LADISSRON or LENDISSRON, lying in the pariſh of Monymeal, and ſhire of Fife, the free rent whereof is 115 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be expoſed, is 2665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-halfpenny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchaſe of ſaid rent.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, are under leaſe, which expires in ſix years hence, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may be got. Their ſituation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good conſtant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Seſſion. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premiſſes.

For LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Maſter,

Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

This ſhip has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, or at the Croſs, Edinburgh, betwixt twelve and two o'clock; evenings and mornings at his houſe in Leith.

FARMS TO SET.

To be SET in Tack for a term of years, and may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt or Martinmas next,

THE Farm of MAINS of POWHOUSE, containing about ninety-three Engliſh acres, all incloſed, and moſtly ſubdivided, with thriving young hedges.—There is a good houſe and convenient offices on the Farm, lately built; and the ground is in good order from fallo s and liming, having been for ſome time paſt in the hands of the proprietor.

As the farm lies only a little way off the poſt-road from Falkirk to Stirling, and near the cattle-markets, it would be very fit for a grazing farm:——It is ſurrounded by ſtreams of water, and divided by a mill-dam, and other Water-courſes, ſo that water can be conducted into almoſt every incloſure of the farm.

Robert Gillepſie at Plean-Mill, near by the farm, will ſhow the grounds; and offers of rent, in writing, may be tranſmitted to John Ogilvie, at Dunmore Park, by Flakirk, who will ſet the poſſeſſion.

ALSO another FARM, a ſhort diſtance from the above, will be let to enter to immediately, containing about ſeventy-five acres moſtly kerſe ground, and newly incloſed:—Is likewiſe in very good order from fallows and liming, and exceedingly well watered.—Apply as above.

N. B. Both of theſe farms would be very ſuitable for erecting a diſtillery: And good tenants may depend upon ſuitable encouragement.

TO be LET, for ſuch number of years as may be agreed on, the entry at Whitſunday next,

The TOWN and LANDS of SCOTHOUSE,

ſituated on the ſide of Loch nevis, within the pariſh of Glenelg, and ſhire of Inverneſs, with a good manſion houſe, office-houſes, and garden, fit for accommodating a genteel family: The Town and Lands of INVERIBEG, marching with ſaid farm of Scothouſe, with a good corn-mill thereon; together with the ſhealings and graſings of Torrary.

Alſo, the Town and Lands of GLENDULOCHAN, and Lands of KONLOCHULACHAN adjoining thereto, both of great extent, and remarkable for rearing black cattle of the beſt quality.

Theſe Farms are of conſiderable extent, and of good quality, both for corn-crop and paſturing, and rearing black cattle or ſheep; and there is on the Lands of Scothouſe ſea-ware for manufacturing twelve tons of kelp this ſeaſon. The Lands of Glendulachan have an extenſive tract of hill-graſs, and will paſture a number of ſheep without diminiſhing the uſual Stocking of black cattle. The whole are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor.

The ſtocking of black cattle, horſes, and ſheep preſently on the ſaid farms are to be ſold at or before Whitſunday next. The black cattle are of the beſt kind in the Highlands.

Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, may apply to the proprietor at Scot-houſe; or to James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 25th day of April 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of ST GERMAINS, comprehending the lands of St Germains, Cheſterhall and Greendykes, lying within the pariſhes of Tranent and Gladſmuir, conſtabulary of Haddington, and ſhire of Edinburgh. The eſtate conſiſts of full 400 Scots acres of exceeding good arable land, all incloſed and ſubdivided, partly with ſtone walls, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground, of three ſeams, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleaſantly ſituated in a fine country, eleven miles eaſt of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Preſtonpans, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the Frith and oppoſite coaſt of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A part are in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the ſale; the reſt are let to ſubſtantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, the free yearly rent amounts to about 385 l. ſterling; and the lands are valued in the ceſs-books of Haddington-ſhire, at 698 l. 17 s. 2 d. Scots, affording very near two freehold qualifications for a member of Parliament.

There is an exceeding good ſubſtantial manſion-houſe on the eſtate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and ſuitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable fine garden of two acres, with walls ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kinds, and a hot-houſe furniſhed with vines and pines. There is alſo melon and cucumber ground, a pigeon-houſe, porter's lodge, &c.

The lands will be expoſed at the upſet price of 9600 l.

The place is in complete order, and done up with great taſte.

The title-deeds, articles of ſale, a plan and meaſurement of the lands, may be ſeen in the hands of William Ramſay clerk to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh.

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the pariſh of Kinfawns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s. and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of theſe lands are incloſed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, beſides 61 and one half acres planting, which is come ſome length, in a very thriving ſtate, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public poſt-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, ſix meaſured miles from the former. There are ſeveral remarkable fine ſituations for a houſe, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Carſe of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchaſers, the above lands to be ſet up at 11350 l. ſterl. being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the pariſh of Kilſpindie, and county aforeſaid, amounting to 110 l. 11 s 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 167 l. Scots. Theſe lands are moſtly incloſed, partly with ditch and hedge, partly with ſtone dikes, on theſe lands, beſides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at leaſt the half of the muir, being 113 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. Theſe lands to be ſet up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchaſers incline, lot 1ſt may be divided into two; eaſtmoſt lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the weſtmoſt to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be ſet up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progreſs of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Martin Lindſey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of ſale. And the lands will be ſhown on calling at the houſe of Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarſe.

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